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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part VII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (e) was considered at the 51st, 53rd to 58th meetings, on 26 November and 2 to 4, 6, 10 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 53-58).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.7 and Rev.1 and 2 and L.9

2. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas" was circulated in the name of Australia, Canada, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Romania, Solomon Islands, Sweden and the United States of America. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

"Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

"Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 2/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

"Noting the Castries Declaration, 3/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

"Welcoming the actions taken by members of the international community which have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

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1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

2/ See A/46/344, annex.

3/ A/46/64, annex.

"Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

"Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Also noting the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

"Further noting that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and have concluded that this practice has major adverse impacts which threaten the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

"Noting that the concerns expressed about the unacceptable impacts of large-scale pelagic fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated these impacts can be prevented,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

"2. Calls upon all members of the international community to end all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas effective 30 June 1992;

"3. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"5. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.9) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas" was circulated in the name of Japan. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 of 22 December 1989 and 45/197 of 21 December 1990 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas,

"Considering that its resolution 44/225 provides a framework for the conservation and management of living marine resources,

"Noting with appreciation that some members of the international community continue cooperative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of this kind of fishing,

"Taking into account the fact that some Member States are making efforts to take effective measures for the conservation and management of living resources in the North Pacific within the framework of its resolution 44/225,

"Noting with appreciation the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some Member States,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Commends the efforts of some members of the international community to conduct jointly a statistically sound analysis of the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, in particular at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991;

"3. Reaffirms its resolution 44/225, in particular its framework for conservation and management of the living marine resources;

"4. Requests the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional organizations, to study all aspects of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas and their impact on living marine resources;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

4. At the 53rd meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican

Republic, Fiji, Israel, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Vanuatu, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1), and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the penultimate preambular paragraph, the words "grounds for" were inserted before the words "concerns expressed" and the word "drift-net" was inserted before the word "fishing";

(b) In the last preambular paragraph, the words "the fact" were deleted after the word "notwithstanding";

(c) The word "Reaffirms" was replaced by the word "Recalls" in operative paragraph 1.

Subsequently Oman and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

"Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 4/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

"Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and

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4/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

"Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 5/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

"Noting the Castries Declaration, 6/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

"Welcoming the actions taken by members of the international community which have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

"Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

"Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Also noting the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

"Further noting that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impacts which threaten the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

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5/ See A/46/344, annex.

6/ A/46/64, annex.

"Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed about the unacceptable impacts of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that these impacts can be fully prevented,

"Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will create adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

"1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

"2. Commends the efforts of some members of the international community to jointly collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean held at Tokyo, in November 1991, under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

"3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement Assembly resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by taking the following actions:

"(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries, inter alia, by reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

"(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with subparagraph (a) above;

"(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas by 31 December 1992;

"4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

5. At the 56th meeting, on 6 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1 and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1, as well as Cape Verde and Zambia.

6. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Commission for the European Communities made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.56).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.9 was withdrawn by the sponsor.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by China and Turkey (see A/C.2/46/SR.56).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71 and Rev.1

10. At the 51st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.71) entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait". Subsequently, Malaysia, Mali, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Jordan withdrew its sponsorship of the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

"Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait, 7/

"Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 8/

"Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the inhabitants of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

"Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

"Taking note with appreciation of the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

"Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

"Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established especially for the environmental situation in the region under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the

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7/ See S/22535.

8/ See A/46/25, annex.

purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

"1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region, and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

"2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify and mobilize possible resources for the programme of action and, inter alia, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait'."

11. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.71, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated in document A/C.2/46/L.98.

12. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71.

13. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.71/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/46/L.98/Add.1).

14. The representative of Yemen made a statement in which he proposed that, in operative paragraph 3, the words "and other countries in the region" be inserted after the words "Protection of the Marine Environment".

15. Following statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia and Qatar, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendment to operative paragraph 3 proposed by the representative of Yemen, which was rejected by a vote of 22 to 72, with 21 abstentions.

16. The Committee then proceeded to a vote on the second preambular paragraph, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 1 abstention. 9/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

9/ The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the second preambular paragraph.

Against: Iraq, Sudan.

Abstaining: Yemen.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 39, draft resolution II). 10/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None.

Abstaining: Iraq, Yemen.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iraq made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

10/ The delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently indicated that, had they been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74 and Rev.1

19. At the 51st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.74) entitled "Environment and agricultural protectionist policies", on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Guatemala, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia. Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

"Welcoming the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between agricultural protectionist policies and the environment,

"Welcoming also the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, from 5 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, 11/

"Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 entitled "The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development", 12/

11/ CL 99/23, appendix A.

12/ See A/46/15 (Vol. II), chap. II (A).

"1. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, to take fully into consideration, particularly in the context of Agenda 21, the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and the environment, including the current situation and future trends of the following aspects of this relationship:

"(a) Policies of agricultural protection adopted by high-cost-producing countries, which not only encourage production patterns that are environmentally and economically unsustainable but also place pressure on efficient farmers in other countries to adopt agricultural practices that are less sustainable environmentally to compensate for low export returns, resulting in potential ecological damage;

"(b) The impact, on the local and global environment, of agricultural protectionist policies that encourage environmentally unsustainable agricultural practices;

"(c) The impact of unsustainable agricultural practices, which needs to be studied from the technical and quantitative point of view, in order that the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and damage to the environment, both locally and globally, can be examined and measured;

"2. Calls for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade in order to improve market access and ensure fair prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in the low-cost-producing countries, particularly the developing ones;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive analytical report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 above for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Environment and agricultural protectionist policies'."

20. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1) submitted by the same sponsors, entitled "Environment and agricultural policies", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

"Welcoming the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, and recognizing that market-distorting trade policies adopted by high-cost agricultural producing countries encourage unsustainable agricultural production,

"Noting the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, from 5 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, 13/

"Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, 14/

13/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Report on FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, 15-19 April 1991" (CL 99/23), appendix A.

14/ See A/46/15 (Vol. II), chap. II, sect. A.

"1. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, keeping in mind the importance of meeting the challenges of increasing food production, productivity and food security in developing countries while ensuring sustainable agricultural development;

"2. Calls for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade in order to improve market access and ensure the use of market prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, in particular the developing ones, taking into account the interest of the net-food-importing countries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 above, including its technical and quantitative aspects, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled 'Environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade' under the item entitled 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

21. The Vice-Chairman then orally introduced a draft decision to read as follows:

"The General Assembly invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including, inter alia, in the area of trade."

22. Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community) and Egypt (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision orally proposed by the Vice-Chairman without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision I).

24. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

25. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.88 and L.108

26. At the 54th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.88) entitled "International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency". Subsequently Belarus, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Samoa and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Noting decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991 on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance, in which the Governing Council, inter alia, decided to proceed with the establishment on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council on its sixteenth session,

"1. Stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies 15/ and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

27. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.108), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution III).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

E. Draft decisions A/C.2/46/L.89 and L.111

31. At the 54th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cuba, Cyprus, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.89), entitled "Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process". Subsequently Canada, Dominica, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft decision, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly:

"(a) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"; 16/

"(b) Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and international organizations to submit to him their comments on the report;

15/ UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

16/ A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1.

"(c) Also requests the Secretary-General to include those comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

32. At the 57th meeting, on 10 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.111), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111 without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision II).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111, draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

F. Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.90

35. At the 55th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of Barbados, Egypt, Kenya and Uganda, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.90) entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme". Subsequently Finland joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

36. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.90 without a vote (see para. 40, draft decision III).

Documentation relating to environment

38. At its 58th meeting, on 11 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of reports under sub-item 77 (e) on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 40, draft decision IV).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

39. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 17/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Pohnpei on 29 and 30 July 1991, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 18/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific,

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17/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

18/ See A/46/344, annex.

Noting also the Castries Declaration, 19/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns at the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies,

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that tho impact can be fully prevented,

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will create adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. Commends the efforts to jointly collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean,

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19/ A/45/64, annex.

which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held in Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement Assembly resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, inter alia, taking the following actions:

(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, inter alia, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the present resolution;

(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures individually and collectively to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution to the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, section E,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait, 20/

Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 21/

Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

Taking note with appreciation of the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe.

20/ See S/22535.

21/ See A/46/25, annex.

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially for the environmental situation in the region, and the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region, and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, inter alia, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Noting decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies 22/ and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991 on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance, 22/ in which the Governing Council, inter alia, endorsed the proposal of the Executive Director to proceed with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and decided to establish such a centre on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months,

Recognizing the importance of providing the centre for urgent environmental assistance, to be established on an experimental basis, with information on expertise and appropriate equipment that could be utilized for dealing with environmental emergencies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies 23/ and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session, 24/

1. Stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

* * *

22/ See A/46/25, annex.

23/ UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

24/ See A/46/25.

40. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Environment and agricultural policies

The General Assembly invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including, inter alia, in the area of trade.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"; 25/

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the regular session of 1992 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts;

(c) Invites the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the views expressed during the informal exchange of views to be held during the regular session of 1992 of the Council.

25/ A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1.

DRAFT DECISION III

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session, 26/ held in Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/313 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council, inter alia, took note of that report,

Takes note with appreciation of the report and of the decisions as adopted therein.

DRAFT DECISION IV

Documents relating to environment

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on possible adverse effects of sealevel rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas; 27/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes, 28/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227. 29/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; 30/

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of environment. 31/

26/ A/46/25.

27/ A/46/156-E/1991/54.

28/ A/46/214-E/1991/77.

29/ A/46/138-E/1991/52.

30/ A/46/615 and Add.1.

31/ A/C.2/46/3.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (f) was considered at the 53rd and 57th meetings, on 2 and 10 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.53 and 57).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/46/L.81 AND L.109

2. At the 53rd meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Mauritania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.81), entitled "Combating desertification and drought". Subsequently, Benin, the Central African Republic, France, Germany and Kenya joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 1/ and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

"Recalling also its resolutions of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and 45/212 of 21 December 1990 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

"Welcoming the decision of the Chairman of Working Group I of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to visit the field for an evaluation of the effect of, and activities to combat, desertification,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989 and 1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region, 2/ and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A, 3/ to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

"3. Endorses decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 4/ and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; 5/

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

2/ A/46/380-E/1991/142.

3/ A/46/157-E/1991/55.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25), annex.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

"4. Also endorses decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, 6/ in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

"5. Welcomes the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

"6. Congratulates the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance it has given to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level, in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area until the holding of the Conference and its follow-up;

"7. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, on an exceptional basis, on any requirements to implement those decisions."

3. At the 57th meeting, on 10 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.109), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.81.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.109 without a vote (see para. 7, draft resolution).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.109, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.81 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48), vol. II, annex I.

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

6. At its 57th meeting, on 10 December, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (see para. 8, draft decision).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Combating desertification and drought

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 7/ and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and 45/212 of 21 December 1990 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, as well as its decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

Concerned at the seriousness of the problem of drought and desertification in many regions, and noting the relevance of the experiences of various countries in combating land degradation in an integrated manner,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989 and 1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region, 8/ and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report

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7/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

8/ A/46/380-E/1991/142.

requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A, 9/ to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

3. Endorses decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 10/ and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; 11/

4. Also endorses decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, 12/ in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

5. Welcomes the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

6. Welcomes the efforts to combat desertification and drought undertaken by African subregional organizations, such as the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Ministerial Conference for a Joint Policy to Combat Desertification, the Arab Maghreb Union, and the setting up of the Sahel and Sahara observatory;

7. Also welcomes the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area;

8. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

9/ A/46/157-E/1991/55.

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25), annex.

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48), vol. II, annex I.

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

* * *

8. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa. 13/

13/ A/46/268 and Corr.1-E/1991/107 and Corr.1.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Report of the Second Committee (Part IX)

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (g) was considered at the 51st and 58th meetings, on 26 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 58).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.58

2. At the 51st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.58) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory", on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yemen. Subsequently, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated in document A/C.2/46/L.100.

4. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

5. The representative of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 6, the words "pending the exercise of their self-determination" were inserted before the words "to plan for"; and the words "during the transitional period between occupation and self-determination" were deleted from the end of the paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 7, the words "forty-seventh session" were replaced by the words "forty-eighth session".

6. Following a statement made by the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the European Community, the representative of Pakistan agreed that the first revision to operative paragraph 6 should read "pending the exercise of their right to self-determination".

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.58, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 4 abstentions (see para. 17, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,

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1/ The delegations of Chile and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently indicated that, had they been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belarus, Canada, Estonia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada and Hungary (also on behalf of Czechoslovakia and Poland) (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

B. Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Human Settlements

1. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

10. In paragraph 12 of resolution 13/1 entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000", the Commission on Human Settlements recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution.

11. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

2. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

13. In paragraph 1 of resolution 13/2 entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements", the Commission on Human Settlements recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution.

14. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution III).

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session

16. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, upon the proposal of the Chairman and following statements by the representative of France and the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Commission for Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session (para. 18).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, 2/ and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 3/

Recalling also its resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989,

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared illegal and a major obstacle to peace,

1. Takes note of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General; 4/

2. Calls for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

2/ Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7), chap. I.

3/ Ibid., chap. II.

4/ A/46/262-E/1991/95.

3. Expresses its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. Affirms that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. Rejects the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and, pending the exercise of their right to self-determination, to plan for concerted economic and social actions by the United Nations system;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 44/173 of 19 December 1989, in which it considered the First Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 provides a framework for Governments to facilitate adequate shelter for all and that, through shelter and services, the Strategy also addresses the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of health, the participation of women, the improvement of the living environment of the people and the promotion of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the operational focus for promoting the objective of facilitating shelter for all is action at the national level within the framework of national shelter strategies which are integrated with macroeconomic policies for optimum utilization of natural and human resources and based on standards that are nationally appropriate and socially acceptable,

Emphasizing also that the adoption of enabling shelter strategies can mobilize resources on a sustainable basis and facilitate access to available resources by all population groups,

Noting that such mobilization of national resources through enabling shelter strategies could partially alleviate economic constraints that affect many countries,

Having considered the second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 5/

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated national shelter strategies, based on the principles of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, and that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Strategy,

1. Commends Governments which are revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

2. Urges those Governments which have not already initiated action towards formulation of a national shelter strategy based on the enabling principles or have taken only tentative steps so far to increase their efforts using the Guidelines for National Action contained in the Strategy involving governmental, private sector and non-governmental actors in the shelter sector, assuring the participation of men and women and paying special attention to gender issues in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national shelter strategies in order to achieve the objective of facilitating shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. Recommends that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring progress of the national shelter strategy and adopt as far as is feasible guidelines prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

4. Further urges Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies following, for instance, the synopsis of environmental check points, contained

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5/ A/46/8/Add.1.

in the report of the Executive Director on the significance of human settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to the concept of sustainable development; 6/

5. Invites Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

6. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, and particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Strategy's Plan of Action;

7. Adopts the Plan of Action for 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and urges all Governments, relevant United Nations organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations of Habitat: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver in 1976, which form the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 in which it set up the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in order to, inter alia, achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, in line with the objectives and the responsibilities set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements higher on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding on the links between people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting also that the successive work programmes of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have addressed all the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, in addition, have provided specific guidance in various fields of human settlements, such

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6/ HS/C/13/6, annex I.

as shelter, urban management, the role of women, training, community participation, finance, building materials, environment and sustainable development,

Noting in particular that, since the establishment of the Commission and of the Centre, Governments have achieved substantial advances in planning, development and management of human settlements, thus improving living conditions of a large number of the population,

Noting further that the bilateral and multilateral agencies and institutions have gradually increased their emphasis and level of technical and other assistance in the field of human settlements,

Noting also that non-governmental and community-based organizations and the private sector have increased their contributions towards improving living conditions and building new shelter and settlements,

Recognizing that programmes such as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless observed in 1987 and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, currently under implementation, provide the framework for focusing on the critical issue of shelter and services, and have succeeded in substantially increasing awareness and in placing the provision of shelter and services in the broader context of social and economic development,

Noting with concern that, in many developing countries the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living conditions of their population, both in the urban and rural areas,

Recognizing moreover that past experience as well as current trends and developments and projections in human settlements and related fields of poverty, population, environment and development make it clear that there is a need for an in-depth review and assessment of the strategies that have been put in place,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development which is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run,

Convinced that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation can provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements within the context of the prevailing and expected social, economic and environmental contexts,

Considering that such a conference should, inter alia:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations of Habitat:

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver, Canada in 1976;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, if necessary, make recommendations which would ensure the realization of the objectives of the Strategy by the Year 2000;

(c) In the light of the experience gained review and determine the substantive role and contribution of the human settlements sector in the light of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(d) Review trends in economic and social development as they affect planning and development of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at national and international levels,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

1. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with the view to taking a decision at that session on the objectives, content, scope, and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on (a) the objectives, content and scope of such a conference; and (b) preparations and other modalities for the conference; and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

* * *

18. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session. 7/

7/ To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/46/8 and Add.1).

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (h)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part X)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (h) was considered at the 41st and 58th meetings, on 13 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.41 and 58).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/46/L.23 AND L.116

2. At the 41st meeting, on 13 November 1991, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.23), entitled "Science and technology for development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989 on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

"Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ and the International Development Strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ in the Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

"Recalling that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention, 3/

"Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session, 4/

"Reaffirming that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology has a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

"Conscious that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

"Noting that the development of environmentally sound technologies and assured access to them, including access on concessional and preferential terms, constitutes for developing countries a crucial component of a strategic approach to sustainable development,

"Recognizing that access to environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

"Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

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1/ General Assembly resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ General Assembly resolution 45/199, annex.

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 9 (E/1990/9).

4/ A/46/37.

"Recognizing that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

"1. Endorses resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; 5/

"2. Urges that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

"3. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in the developing countries;

"4. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to finance the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

3. At its 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.116), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.23.

4. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.116 without a vote (see para. 7).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.116, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.23 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

5/ Ibid., chap. II.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989 on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 6/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 7/ in which the Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

Recalling that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention, 8/

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session, 9/

Reaffirming that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

Conscious that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

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6/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

7/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

8/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 9 (E/1990/9).

9/ A/46/37.

Recognizing that access to and capacity to generate environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

Reaffirming the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development as the focal point, inter alia, for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activity in Member States,

Recognizing that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and without prejudice to its implementation,

1. Endorses resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; 10/

2. Urges that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

10/ Ibid., chap. II.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Report of the Second Committee (Part XI)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (i) was considered at the 28th and 58th meetings, on 1 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.28 and 58).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.25 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

2. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.25) entitled "Entrepreneurship". Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Australia,

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

Estonia, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990 and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development, 1/

"Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 2/ in which the Council requested the Administrator to report to it on the involvement and comparative advantages of the Programme in the area of the private sector,

"Acknowledging that the promotion of entrepreneurship and the encouragement of the private sector are essential to the promotion of a country's economic development, and acknowledging further the importance of an efficient public sector in creating and maintaining a conducive framework for development,

"Acknowledging also the importance of effective, efficient and accountable governance in all countries for setting and implementing national goals in the economic and social spheres,

"Recognizing the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship, in accordance with their policy objectives,

"Aware of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme and the integrated approach it adopts in programming assistance to Governments in response to their national development priorities,

"Considering the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, particularly at the country level,

"1. Welcomes the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its

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1/ A/46/206-E/1991/93.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the useful information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system; 3/

"2. Takes note with appreciation of the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector;

"3. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance within existing resources to interested countries;

"4. Takes note with appreciation that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector and entrepreneurship during the fifth programming cycle;

"5. Requests also the organs, organizations, and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and coordination in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and the development of the private sector in interested countries, and in particular requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention and focus to the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in promoting entrepreneurship, in the context of its human resource development efforts, through existing bodies, in particular through the Division for the Private Sector of the United Nations Development Programme;

"6. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, notably in small- and medium-sized enterprises;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action for the United Nations system on the ways and means for the system to strengthen its private sector dimensions, as well as to enhance system-wide coordination in that field in order to contribute to the encouragement of entrepreneurship and the development of the private sector, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition;

3/ A/46/206/Add.2.

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General to intensify research activities on the role of entrepreneurship, notably in small- and medium-sized enterprises, in promoting economic growth and to include, on an annual basis, pertinent findings in the World Economic Survey."

3. On 26 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25, as well as Peru, Samoa, Singapore, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus, Guatemala, Cape Verde and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990 and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development, 4/

"Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

"Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 5/

"1. Welcomes the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system; 6/

"2. Takes note of the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development, and of the fact that the Governing Council of the Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector during the fifth programming cycle;

"3. Recognizes the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship and by

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4/ A/46/206.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

6/ A/46/206/Add.2.

strengthening the efficiency of the public sector in accordance with their national conditions and development priorities, and takes account of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in programming assistance to Governments in response to those national conditions and development priorities;

"4. Also recognizes the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, in particular at the country level;

"5. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources;

"6. Also requests the organs, organizations, and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as cooperatives, and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises by promoting, where appropriate, market-oriented approaches to their operation;

"7. Further requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and cooperation, and invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention and focus to the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in supporting formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through relevant existing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

"8. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship;

"9. Recognizes the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship;

"10. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, through their promotion of

entrepreneurship, to continue to support, when requested, interested countries' efforts, inter alia, to decentralize economic decision-making, adjust economic structures through market-oriented reforms, deregulate and demonopolize economic activities, privatize, and create new market opportunities;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, in promoting economic growth and to include pertinent findings in the World Economic Survey;

"12. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action for the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, and to include the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship."

4. At the 58th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew its attention to a further revised draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2) submitted by the sponsors of A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.1, which he orally revised by inserting the words ", as adopted," after the words "45/188 of 21 December 1990" in the first preambular paragraph.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Peru (see A/C.2/46/SR.58).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Entrepreneurship

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990, as adopted, and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for

Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development, 7/

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 8/

1. Welcomes the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system; 9/

2. Takes note of the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development, and of the fact that the Governing Council of the Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector during the fifth programming cycle;

3. Recognizes the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship and by strengthening the efficiency of the public sector in accordance with their national conditions and development priorities, and takes account of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in programming assistance to Governments in response to those national conditions and development priorities;

4. Also recognizes the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, in particular at the country level;

5. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources;

6. Also requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency

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7/ See A/46/206-E/1991/93.

8/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

9/ A/46/206/Add.2-E/1991/93/Add.2.

of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises as well as cooperatives and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises by promoting, where appropriate, market-oriented approaches to their operation;

7. Further requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and cooperation, and invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention and focus to the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in supporting formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through relevant existing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

8. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship;

9. Recognizes the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship;

10. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship, when requested, by supporting the national efforts of countries and the measures they may adopt through market-oriented approaches to further entrepreneurship development and to help overcome the constraints they may face in this regard;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in promoting economic growth and to include pertinent findings in the World Economic Survey;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, and to include the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part XII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/..., para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (j) was considered at the 18th and 32nd meetings, on 17 October and 5 November. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.18 and 32).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/46/L.14 and L.29

2. At the 18th meeting, on 17 October 1991, the representative of Ghana, on behalf also of Egypt and Zambia, subsequently joined by Algeria, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.14) entitled "International Forum on Health - A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/

"Recalling also its resolution 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Recalling further its resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990 on the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

"Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

"Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women,

"1. Expresses its appreciation, in this regard, for the recent initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health - A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, in Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

"2. Invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to participate in and support the International Forum;

"3. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization to widely share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties."

"1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

3. At its 32nd meeting, on 5 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.29) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Iran, Islamic Republic of), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.14.

4. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.29 without a vote (see para. 7).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Japan and Ghana made statements.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.29, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.14 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International Forum on Health - A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/ and 45/129 of 14 December 1990, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women in economic development,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health - A

1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, at Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991,

1. Welcomes the support provided by the World Health Organization in preparation for the Forum and requests it to continue to provide all the necessary input and to contribute to the Forum in cooperation and coordination with appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. Invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the Forum, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

3. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make efforts to enable participants from the least developed countries to attend the Forum;

4. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part XII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Martin RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 77 (see A/46/645, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (j) was considered at the 18th, 22nd, 32nd and 51st meetings, on 17, 29 October, 5 and 26 November. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.18, 22, 32 and 51).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/46/L.20 AND L.61

2. At its 22nd meeting, on 29 October 1991, the representative of Norway, also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Women, environment and sustainable development" (A/C.2/46/L.20). The draft resolution read as follows:

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/46/645/Add.1-11).

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989 on integration of women in development,

"Recognizing the critical role that women, both in the informal and formal sectors, play in primary environmental care and in achieving sustainable development,

"Taking into account the important recommendations of the symposium enticled 'Women and Children First', organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Geneva in May 1991,

"1. Reaffirms the decision on women in environment and development adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session;

"2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to make the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"3. Calls upon agencies of the United Nations system to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment and sustainable development;

"4. Urges the agencies of the United Nations system in their operational activities to ensure the integration of women as actors at all levels in the process of planning for a sustainable development;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to include a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development in the next report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

3. At its 51st meeting, on 26 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.61), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.20.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.61 without a vote (see para. 6).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.20 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Women, environment, population and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/ which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment,

Recalling also its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989 on integration of women in development,

Taking note of decision 3/5, entitled "Women in environment and development", adopted on 4 September 1991 by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session, 2/ and emphasizing the need for its implementation,

Recognizing the critical role that women, both in the informal and formal sectors, play in primary environmental care, in population programmes and in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the important recommendations of the symposium entitled "Women and Children First", organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Geneva in May 1991,

1. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to make the relevant parts of the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. Calls upon relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate and strengthen their efforts to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment, population activities and sustainable development;

1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ See A/46/48 (Part II), annex I.

3. Urges the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in their operational activities to ensure the integration of women as active participants at all levels in the planning and implementation of programmes for a sustainable development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development in the report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.